

At \$2.00 per annum in advance—Or \$2.50 if not paid within the year. Advertisements, \$1 per square for 3 weeks; 25 cents per square for each continuance.

APPEALS FOR 1844.

State and County Taxes. NOTICE is hereby given to all the taxable inhabitants within the County of Adams, Pennsylvania, either of State or County taxes, to Retailers of Foreign Merchandise, and to the Board of Revision for said County, will hold the Appeals for 1844, at the Commissioners' Office in the Borough of Gettysburg, on the 25th and 26th days of February, and the 1st day of March—for the purpose of hearing all persons who may apply in person, and to obtain such relief as to them shall appear just and reasonable.

REGISTER'S NOTICES.

NOTICE is hereby given to all Legates and other persons concerned, that the ADJUDICATION ACCOUNTS of the deceased persons hereinafter mentioned will be presented to the Orphans' Court of Adams County, in confirmation and allowance on Tuesday the 7th day of February next, viz.: The account of Henry Wm. Administrator of the Estate of Randolph Thomas, sen. deceased. The account of John Plank and Daniel Plank, Administrators of the Estate of David Plank, deceased. The account of William Morrison, Administrator of the Estate of Peter Crum, deceased. The final account of David Shriver, Esq., one of the Executors of the Estate of Jacob Keller, deceased, who was Executor of the Estate of John Kugler, deceased. The account of Joseph Sacering, Jr., Administrator of the Estate of Joseph Sacering, sen. deceased. The account of Samuel Miller and Adam Miller, Administrators of the Estate of Adam Miller, deceased. The account of Joseph Sacering, jun. Administrator of the Estate of Joseph Sacering, sen. deceased, who was Executor of Joseph Wambusch, deceased.

LAND FOR SALE.

THE Trustees of Pennsylvania College have authorized the undersigned to offer at Private Sale, A Lot of Ground, near the College Edifice, containing about 4 Acres.

CHEAP GOODS!

THE subscriber has on hand, at his Store in Mount Pleasant township, a very fine assortment of SEASONABLE GOODS, which have been purchased on the most favorable terms, and will be sold VERY CHEAP, for Cash or Country Produce.

NOTICE.

CORNELIUS BRINKERHOFF, of Straban township, having executed an assignment of all his estate and effects to the subscriber in trust for the use of creditors—the subscriber hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to said BRINKERHOFF to make immediate payment of their respective dues, and all persons having claims or demands against him to present them to the Assignee, properly authenticated, for settlement.

WM. H. MILLER, ATTORNEY AT LAW,

WILL regularly attend the Courts of Adams County, and all business entrusted to his care in either Adams or Cumberland Counties, will meet with prompt attention.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber purchased on the 1st inst. at Constable's sale, the following property of Jacob Wier to wit: Three split bottom Chairs, 1 glass Jars, 1 large split bottom Settee, 1 vessel for holding meat, 1 Stone and Pipe, and 1 large Iron Kettle. I have been sold property in the hands of Mr. Wier, for his present use—subject to be reclaimed by me and think proper. All persons are notified therefore, not to interfere with said property as it belongs to me.

HANDBILLS, BLANKS, And Printing of every description,

Neatly & expeditiously executed at the Office of the "Adams Sentinel."

POETRY.

From the Democratic Review for February. The Harmony of the Universe.

God made the world in perfect harmony. Earth, air, and water, in its order each With its innumerable hanks, compose But one unbroken chain; he inspired The clasp that binds it to His mighty arm.

The tall oak, Thund'ring as fall in Appalachian woods, Though the storm on the oak is laid, Displaces with its groan, the trees of oak, Until the swift and subtle messenger, Bear each from each, the wind thunders on.

The crazy iceberg rocking o'er the surge, Toiling its pathway by its crushing bolus, Snags its neck in the shuddering bark, When might flows black, down headlong, shoots the wreck.

Thus naught is lost in this harmonious chain, That, changing momentously, is perfect still, God, whose drawn breaths are ages, with those breaths.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Judge Gaston's Last Words.—The Clarion thus beautifully and impressively sketches the death-bed scene of this excellent man:

"His last words were in admirable keeping with the purity and piety of his long life. Surrounded by a few of his chosen friends, who were at his bed side on the first intimation of a danger to which he was insensible, he was relating with great playfulness, the particulars of a convivial party at Washington many years ago, and spoke of one who on that occasion avowed himself a 'free-thinker' in religion."

Christianity.—In the course of the argument made by Mr. Webster, before the Supreme Court on Tuesday last, in the Girard Case, he held this language, as we find it reported in the New York Herald.

"There is nothing that we look for with more certainty than this general principle, that Christianity is part of the law of the land. This was the case, among the Puritans of New England, the Episcopalians of the Southern States, the Pennsylvania Quakers, the Baptists, the mass of the followers of Wickliff and Wesley in our shores—the Presbyterians—all—all brought and all adopted this great truth—and all sustained it. And where there is any religious sentiment among men at all—this sentiment incorporates itself with the law. Every thing declares it! The massive Cathedral of the Catholics; the Episcopalian Church, with its lofty spire, pointing heavenward; the plain temple of the Quakers; the log church of the hardy pioneer of the wilderness; the monuments and memorials around us; the graveyards—their tombstones—their silent vaults—their mouldering contents! The dead prove it as well as the living! The generation that is gone before speak to it, and pronounce it from the tomb! We feel it! All—all—proclaim—that Christianity—general, tolerant Christianity—Christianity independent of sects and parties—that Christianity to which the sword and the faggot are unknown—general, tolerant Christianity is the law of the land, and can't be unheeded, disregarded or derided with impunity!"

Life at best is a mingled yarn, few of its afflictions but are accompanied by some alleviation—none of its alloy that is not mixed with some unalloyed blessing.

Some of our finest exotics have been imported from barren deserts; some of our noblest ideas have been the offspring of an uncultivated mind.

Better to be brought up at a good mother's feet than at the feet of a Cambridge.

Fear is often mistaken for conscience.

Incluce not in unguarded Conversation.

Sometimes, by unguarded conversation, we are led to conclusions from premises, the foundation of which we have not ascertained, and which, perhaps, only exist in the imagination of the speaker. One for some reason apprehends that a certain thing has been done, or is likely to be done. A suspicious and careless hearer infers, or understands, that it has already taken place; and so reports it abroad, however disadvantageous to the party concerned. It becomes the subject of conversation in different circles, and finally is woven into a tale that passes for absolute fact. Many a calumny has travelled far and wide, whose origin has been as small and unjustifiable as this: and the destruction of confidence and esteem among friends, once dear to each other, has been the consequence.

We may seek to palliate such indiscretion, or endeavor to cover ourselves from censure, by saying that the story was no fabrication of ours, and that we never could have dreamed the mere hint we dropped would have produced such unpleasant consequences; but how slight a covering for us is this, when, by failing faithfully to repress the first risings of a temptation to break the law of kindness, we have inflicted mortification and pain upon a fellow being!

And is there no remedy for this growing deformity which, like a leprosy, cleaves so closely to the human race? Must it continue to invade the peace and mar the happiness of individuals, of families, and of communities? Would that we possessed a more just sense of the tenderness we owe to each other, as fallen and erring creatures, subject to be taken captive by our unwearied foe in moments of weakness! that a faithful watch were set at the door of our lips, to prevent the breath of slander from assailing the innocent, or magnifying the faults of the guilty!

The proper cultivation and storing of the mind with useful knowledge, would be an important auxiliary in the cause; it would tend to direct our conversation towards subjects of permanent interest and utility, and would weaken that strong propensity of our social circles to criticize the conduct and character, and to dwell upon the mistakes and foibles of our fellows.

But there is a remedy, an official remedy, one that would essentially promote our own happiness, while it saved others from the pain which we have no right to inflict.

It is found in the commandments so emphatically enforced by our Holy Redeemer. "Thou shalt love the Lord thy God, with all thy heart, and with all thy soul, and with all thy mind, and with all thy strength." This is the first commandment, and the second is like, namely this—"Thou shalt love thy neighbour as thyself."

This is the dignified mark to which Christians are called to aspire, and it is only in proportion as we advance towards this mark, that we shall be redeemed from the spirit of detraction, and become conformed to the Apostolic exhortation—"Let love be without dissimulation. Abhor that which is evil; cleave to that which is good. Be kindly affectioned one to another, in honor preferring one another."

Consider this and beware of the like.—The practice of insulting the religion of such persons as profess a faith different from their own has ever been a characteristic of the Oriental nations, and is illustrative of a passage in the New Testament which I have not seen explained by any of the commentators—I mean the expression of our Saviour where he denounces the votaries of avarice by declaring that it is easier for a camel to go through the eye of a needle than it is for a rich man to enter into the kingdom of God. For a long time previous to Christ's appearance, it had been usual for the sons of Ishmael, or Pagan Arabs of Asia Minor, to make hostile incursions into the towns of Judea, and riding their dromedaries into the synagogues to desecrate the altar (whenever the Osmani took possession of a Greek village, they invariably rode into its church, and endeavor to force their horses to defile the altar, in the manner above described. In order to put a stop to these enormities, the Jews hit upon the expedient of constructing the doors of the churches, &c., so that an ordinary sized man could not enter without stooping; and thus they came, by following their persecutors; for the disinclination of the Arabs to dismount, or on the most pressing occasion, is well known to such as have travelled among these sons of the desert. In the hyperbolic phraseology of the east, these diminished entrances were compared to the eye of a needle; and the impossibility of a camel making his way through them became, at length, a proverbial expression for any impracticable undertaking.—Baldy's Journal.

A beautiful Conception.—The following brief but beautiful passage occurs in a late article in Frazer's Magazine:

"Education does not commence with the alphabet. It begins with a mother's looks—with a father's nod of approbation, or a sigh of reproof—with a sister's gentle pressure of the hand, or a brother's noble act of forbearance—with handfuls of flowers in green and daisy meadows—with bird's nests admired, but not touched—with creeping ants, and almost imperceptible crickets—with humming bees and glassy bees—with pleasant walks in shady lanes—and with thoughts directed in sweet and kindly tones and words, to nature, to beauty, to acts of benevolence, to deeds of virtue, and to the source of all good, to God himself."

A Gem.—Give us such boys as have been blessed with the instructions of a pious mother. It is a qualification for which no substitute can be found on earth. Never would we despair of the child who has been used in his infancy, to hear the precept of heavenly truth inculcated in the accents of maternal love. Truths thus distilled lie ever in the memory. They are interwoven with all the sensibilities of the soul. They are the fortress of conscience, not impregnable, it is true, but indestructible. They furnish the mind with chords which, in after life, seldom fail to vibrate to the touch of faithful expostulation. They are inextinguishable sparks, which, being seemingly smothered under a heap of corruption, may be fanned by the friendly and spiritual counsel into the pure and genial flame of piety.

Interesting to Old People.—We find in an "old paper," the following course of proceeding recommended to aged people, as a means of embling them to preserve their eyesight, or to recover it after it had failed: "Every morning, when washing yourself, dip your face into the water, open your eyes, and keep them under the water as long as you can hold your breath. This strengthens the eye and cleanses it from the rheum which deadens the sight and considerably affects the ball. A gentleman in Maryland, by the name of James Calder, after using spectacles for twenty-five years, followed this plan, and at the age of 70 recovered his sight so as to see without them. Dipping the crown of the head into cold water, every morning both winter and summer, is a preservative against the head and ear ache, and will materially assist the other operation, in its effect upon the eyes."

The Slave Master Outwitted.—Zeek,

it seems, had been "sold running," as the terms is; that is, a purchaser had given a very small part of his original value, taking the risk of not catching him. In Philadelphia a colored man, named Samuel Johnson, heard a gentleman making inquiries concerning a slave called Zeek, whom he had "bought running." "I know him very well," said Samuel; "as well as I do myself; he's a good-for-nothing chap; and you'll be better without him than with him." "Do you think so?" "Yes, if you gave what you say for him; it was a bite—that's all. He's a lazy, good-for-nothing dog, and you'd better sell your right in him the first chance you get." After some further talk Samuel acknowledged that Zeek was his brother.

The gentleman advised him to buy him; but Samuel protested that he was such a lazy vicious dog that he wanted nothing to do with him. The gentleman began to have so bad an opinion of his bargain, that he offered to sell the fugitive for sixty dollars. Samuel, with great apparent indifference, accepted the terms, and the necessary papers were drawn. Isaac Hopper was in the room during the whole transaction, and the colored man requested him to examine the papers to see that all was right. Being assured that every thing was in due form, he inquired, "and is Zeek now free?" "Yes, entirely free," "Suppose I was Zeek, & that was the man that bought me; could he take me?" "Not any more than he could take me," said Isaac. As soon as Samuel received this assurance, he made a low bow to the gentleman, and, with additional fun in a face always roush, said, "Your servant, sir: I am Zeek."

Mrs. Child's Letters from New York. A Most Oppressive Law.—A law exists in Virginia, by which free negroes found on the soil of that State can be imprisoned and sold. "Some time during the last summer," says the Richmond Whig, "a colored girl, born free, only fourteen years old, and a resident of the adjoining town of Manchester, paid a visit to a friend in this city. Either through choice or necessity, she remained all night on this side of the river, without, however, the smallest intention of becoming a resident. During the night she was arrested by the police, and not having her free papers, was lodged in jail. Being perfectly ignorant of the law, and having no one to counsel or advise her, the unfortunate creature was detained in jail forty-five days, and then by order of court sold for jail fees! She was sold for the period of forty-five years, to pay the sum of forty-five dollars—was purchased by a negro trader, and carried into captivity in a strange land, where she was sold again. We are informed that she is, if alive, at this moment in Louisiana."

Breaking up of a nest of Gamblers in Woburn.—A few nights ago Mr. Deputy Sheriff Choat, of Woburn, Mass., with about twenty of the citizens, repaired to the "Horn Pond House," in that town, and took into custody seven gamblers, with their implements of gaming, consisting of twenty-three fighting cocks, valued by their owner, at about fifteen hundred dollars! The Sheriff said it was his duty to destroy the implements of gaming, and he accordingly decapitated all the fighting cocks, in presence of a goodly number of the citizens of Woburn. The owner of the cocks resides in Boston, and is eighty-seven years old. He says he has followed the business of cock-fighting for fifty years. He pleaded as for his life that his poor cocks might be spared—but the Sheriff was inexorable. The heads of the cocks have been preserved, in order that they may be present as witnesses against the venerable gambler, whose trial, together with that of the keeper of the "Horn Pond House," and five others, who are under bonds for their appearance at Court, will come on in a few days. Many more of the gamblers would have been taken, but that they extinguished the lights, and in the darkness made good their retreat. Several of them, however, are known, and will be dealt with according to law.—Bunker Hill Aurora.

Important to Magistrates.—The Supreme Court of Pennsylvania have decided that a Justice of the Peace in this State, has power to discharge from prison one committed by him for a bailable offence, whether felony or misdemeanor, talking recognizance for his appearance at Court to answer. This decision extends the power of committing magistrates much farther than has been generally supposed to exist. The case came before the Court in a writ of error from Montgomery county.

A Hit.—Yesterday a person not remarkable for his piety, remarked, in controversy, that his opponent had aimed a death blow at religion. George who overheard him replied—"The man must be a good marksman who could hit yours."

Frozen to Death.—Nathan Martin, a citizen of Susquehanna county, Pa., was frozen to death on last Wednesday night a week, by reason of intemperance.

A Poor Man.—The philosopher Frazer says that "though a man without money is poor, a man with nothing but money is still poorer."

Improvement of Orchards.—General Josiah Newhall, of Lynnfield, informs us, that finding his apple orchard did not bear well, and the small quantity of fruit was not fair, he ploughed, manured, and planted the land between the trees; and close around the trees, where there was too much shade for tillage, he put on compost manure, wood ashes, and 2 quarts of salt to a tree, sowing the salt around as far as the branches extended. The result was a deeper green in the leaves; a more vigorous growth, double the quantity of fruit, and of finer quality. The experiment was so successful that he intends to put on the same course with his other trees.—R. Cultivator.

Worth Saving to.—Mr. Elsha Williams, of Argyle, Poughkeepsie Co., took a small quantity of potatoes last spring, and divided each potato into four equal parts, planting the butt end, the seed end, and the two centre pieces separate, and the produce was from the butt ends 10 lbs.; from the seed 42 pounds; and from the centre pieces both together, 140 lbs.;—showing the superiority of the centre pieces by 55 pounds in the quantity planted.

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It appears from statements made up at the

U. S. Treasury Department that the importation of coin and bullion into this country, during the year ending on the 30th September last, was as follows: Bullion; gold, \$212,096; silver, \$243,993; specie; gold \$17,253,190; silver \$6,030,362—total \$23,741,631.

The exportation of coin and bullion from the United States during the same period was as follows: Bullion; gold \$450, silver none; specie, gold \$501,666, silver \$2,613,283—total \$3,118,399.

The average importations for ten years to the 30th September, 1812, were less than ten millions annually. In 1831 they amounted to \$17,911,432, and in 1838 to \$17,747,115.—From that time they have varied from five to eight millions annually, being in 1842, \$1,087,016, and in 1841, \$1,988,635.

The last packet from New York to London carried out upwards of one hundred varieties of fruit trees for the London Horticultural Society. They were obtained from the extensive nurseries of Messrs. Prince & Co. at Fressing.—These gentlemen sent out to the same Society, only a few years ago, several hundred varieties. The New York Tribune, after alluding to the fact that our country was not long since indebted to foreign regions for the choicest varieties of the apple, pear, peach, cherry, plum, &c., and the improvement of those productions in our more congenial soil, says—"Thus is our country paying back to the Eastern Hemisphere all she ever received from it, and with accumulated interest."

The Cincinnati Atlas says that there is a capital of about \$20,000 invested in the manufacture of bedsteads in that city; and that upwards of 12,000 bedsteads are made there annually. About two thirds of the number are made of Poplar and Sycamore, and are sold at prices averaging about \$2.50 each. The remainder are of better quality, made of Maple, Cherry, and Mahogany, in the best style, and are sold at prices ranging from \$3 to \$30. Several extensive bedstead factories are now in active operation, and a large steam factory is soon to be established.

Imitation Russia Sheet Iron.—A specimen of this successful imitation of a foreign article,—the manufacture of which has heretofore been zealously kept secret by the Russian Government—has been left at our Counting Room.—It is made in Pennsylvania, and purposefully glazed only on one side. We learn that both sides can be glazed if required; but as only one side shows when manufactured it answers every purpose to glaze but one side, and the saving three-fourths of a cent per pound in cost. This iron, we learn, can be afforded at about 63 per cent, or \$107.40 per ton less than the lowest average price of the foreign full glazed article of the same thickness, to which in appearance it very nearly approaches. Being manufactured with great care from the best of blooms, it will fully compare with the foreign article in malleability and toughness.—Balt. Amer.

A traveller in Italy says that you may find more handsome American women, in one walk up and down Broadway, than in an entire Italian city; and that the manners of the Italian women constitute their principal charm, and render them quite irresistible.

The Madisonian says that a sagacious friend of Mr. Van Buren recently remarked that—"Mr. Calhoun may curse the machinery as much as he pleases with perfect impunity, provided he stands fast, and turns one of its cranks."

Death of a Boy by Rum.—The Norristown Free Press says that Joseph Griffith, a boy about sixteen years of age, was drowned in the Schuylkill, a short distance below Catfish locks, on the 25th ult. He had been sent down the river for liquor, and from the circumstance of the jug being found near the water, partly emptied, he is supposed to have become intoxicated from it, and fallen into the river.

Horrible Accident.—Owen Fie, aged 23, a brakeman on the Philadelphia and Reading Rail Road, fell from the cars on said road on Saturday evening week, while near Moorsville, 65 miles from Philadelphia, and the whole train numbering 60 cars passed over both legs.

Dr. Theophilus Jones, of Norristown, (N. J.) died a few days since, in consequence of a slight puncture in one of his fingers, while he was engaged in a post mortem examination. It is astonishing to note the number of deaths from such causes.

In a Fir.—The Iowa Legislature of last year divorced twenty couples, and the Legislature of this year, by a large majority, has decided that it has not the power to divorce.

A Valuable Cargo.—The ship Moselle arrived at Boston from Havre on Thursday, brought a cargo, of which the invoice amounted to \$900,000—duty \$270,000.

It is rumored that the Supreme Court of the United States has decided in the *Scott* and *Fessenden* case, in favor of

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

Bank of Gettysburg, Sept. 29, 1813.

THE following REAL ESTATE is offered

at Private Sale—

No. 1. A Tract of Land, in Mount-

pleasant township, Adams county, adjoining

lands of Robert Young, Jacob Clapsdale, and

others, on which are erected a

Stone Dwelling-house,

Sone Spring House, and Frame

Barn, containing about 151 Acres,

more or less, on which are erected a two-story

No. 2. A Tract of Land, adjoining

the above described Tract, containing about 26

Acres, under fence—occupied by John Rummel.

No. 3. A Tract of Land, in Straban

township, adjoining lands of Daniel Cernfort and

others—occupied by Emanuel Kemper, containing

187 Acres, more or less, on which are

erected a

Frame Dwelling-house,

and Frame Barn.

No. 4. A Lot, containing 2 Acres,

more or less, on Baltimore street in the Borough

of Gettysburg, on which are erected a two-story

Brick House,

and Frame Dock, Tapping, Ice and

Bath-houses, and a small Frame Barn,

with a Hydrant of spring water at the kitchen

door—at present occupied by Henry Fort.

Terms will be made known on applica-

tion to the subscriber.

J. B. M'PHERSON, Clerk.

Oct. 2.

JACOB HERETER, Esq.

Jan. 15.

Doctor C. Ehrmann,

HOMOEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN,

Office in Chambersburg street, next door to Mr.

C. Weaver's Confectionery, also two doors east

of Mr. J. A. Thompson's Stage Office, in

Gettysburg.

TENDERS his professional services to the

citizens of this place, and the public gener-

ally, and more especially to those who are suf-

fering from Chronic Diseases, and respectfully

informs them, that he proposes to cure all kinds of

Acute and Chronic Diseases,

which are in their nature curable, in a perfect,

easy and mild manner. The medicine is admin-

istered internally, is pleasant to the taste, and

easily taken. His charges will be moderate.

He will visit patients, when called upon, at

their respective places of residence, in this place

or its vicinity.

Medical consultation can be had daily until

9 o'clock, p. m., unless absent on professional

duties.

Gettysburg, Oct. 9.

Geo. S. MORRIS.

Yock Aug. 7.

PROTECTION AGAINST

LOSS BY FIRE.

THE Cumberland Valley Mutual Protection

Company, being incorporated by an Act of

the Legislature, and fully organized and in op-

eration under the direction of the following

Board of Managers, viz: Thos. C. Miller, John

Moore, Samuel Galbraith, Thomas Paxton,

A. G. Miller, Philip J. Pangler, Samuel Woods,

Abraham Kurtz, George Brandle, & Scott Cove,

call the attention of the inhabitants of Cumber-

land and Adams Counties to the cheapness of

the rates, and the many advantages which this

kind of insurance has over any other.

1st. Every person insuring becomes a mem-

ber of the company and takes part in the choice

of officers and the direction of its concerns.

2d. For insurance no more is demanded than is

necessary to meet the expenses of the Company,

and indemnity against losses which may happen.

3d. The inconvenience of frequent renewals is

avoided by insuring for a term of five years.

4th. Any person applying for insurance must

give a premium note for the cheapest class at

the rate of five per centum, which will be \$5.00

on the \$100, for which he will have to pay \$2.50

for five years, and \$1.50 for survey and policy,

and no more unless loss be sustained to a greater

amount than the funds on hands will cover, and

then no more will be required than a pro rata

share. These rates are much cheaper than those

of other companies, except such as are incorpo-

rated on the same principles.

THOS. C. MILLER, Pres't.

Feb. 5.

The following named gentlemen have

been appointed AGENTS for Adams county:

Wm. W. Paxton, Esq.,

General Agent for Adams County

James A. Thompson, Gettysburg,

David Ziegler, do.

Dr. Wm. R. Stewart, Petersburg,

Henry Myers, Esq., New Chester,

Henry Mayer, Esq., Abbottstown,

Daniel Comfort, Straban townsh.

Abraham King, Esq., Hagerstown,

David Blythe, Esq., Millerstown,

Thos. T. Wierman, Jenderville,

Wm. Morrison, Esq., Bendersville,

Dr. D. Mellinger, East Berlin.

TEMPERANCE.—The Mammus-

burg Temperance Society, will meet at

the Church in this village, on TUESDAY EVENING

THE 26th INST. at 6 o'clock.

JACOB F. HOOVER, V. Pres't.

Feb. 12.

ATTENTION, FARMERS!

Superior Cooking Stove.

THE attention of the public is respectfully

called to S. BENTZ'S FARMER'S COOK

STOVE as an article superior to any yet offer-

ed to the public for cooking purposes.

It was got up expressly to answer the wants

of the farmer, and will not fail to please all who

may require a good sized COOK STOVE. One

of the many advantages possessed by this stove

is that water, apple butter, clothing, &c. can be

boiled in a large copper kettle, at the same time

which cooking is doing to 20 or 30 persons.

It is decidedly superior for baking, the heat be-

ing completely under the control of the cook,

who can apply it to the bottom as well as at the

top of the oven, and thus bake with perfect regu-

larity. It is unnecessary to give any further

detail of its advantages. Place near to the

country. I am at length satisfied in the culina-

ry department of my domestic establishment—

for which I acknowledge myself indebted to

your genius and enterprise.

I remain, very respectfully, yours, &c.

WM. P. ELLIOT, Patent Agent.

I hereby appoint J. D. PAXTON & CO.

my Agents for the State of Pennsylvania, and for

the sale of Territory and otherwise, of my

Cook Stoves.

S. BENTZ.

Boon-horn, Md. May 10, 1813.

Washington, May 3d. 1813.

To SAMUEL BENTZ, Esq.

Dear Sir—I have tried the Cooking Stove

that you sent me, and am well pleased with its

performance. My expectations are more than

realized. I believe it will perform more Cook-

ing in less time, and with less fuel, than any of the

various Cooking Stoves that I have tried du-

ring twenty five years' connection with the Pa-

tent Office. Its merits need only be more gen-

erally known to insure its fame throughout the

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To SAMUEL BENTZ, Esq.

Dear Sir



ADAMS SENTINEL.

GETTYSBURG:

Monday, February 26th, 1844.

FOR PRESIDENT.

HENRY CLAY,

OF KENTUCKY.

The White State Convention will meet at Harrisburg on Monday next, the 1st of March. The different Counties will be pretty generally represented.

The body of a man named SAMUEL FIRESTONE, was found on Tuesday last, about six miles from East Berlin, in this county. It is supposed that he had been lying under the snow for the last three weeks. He was about 40 years of age.

Hon. William Wilkes resigned his seat in Congress on Tuesday last, and took his oath of office on the same day, as Secretary of War.

Mr. Lambert Thomas, druggist, of Baltimore, terminated his life on Monday last, by taking corrosive sublimate. He was about 30 years of age, and a single man. He had been laboring (says the American) for some time past, under great mental excitement on the subject of religion; and it is supposed that the rash act was committed whilst in a state of insanity.

Mr. Cooper's Resolutions.

Are still under discussion in the House of Representatives. Messrs. Brady, Dingle, and Lawrence, have spoken in their favor since our last; and Messrs. McFadden and Cummins against them.

On the 16th Mr. Cooper read in his place a bill to authorize the Lower Presbyterian Congregation of Marsh-creek in Adams county, to elect a board of Trustees.

On the 19th, Mr. Cooper presented the petition of citizens of Adams county, for the repeal of the law abolishing imprisonment for debt: one for the abolition of capital punishment: three for a dog tax in Adams county: two for the repeal of the school law: four for the extension of the lien law to Adams county: one for the exemption of \$300 worth of goods from execution; and one from David Ziegler, an old soldier, for a pension.

Appropriation Bill.

On Wednesday last, the Committee of Ways and Means reported the Appropriation Bill, recommending increased taxation, and the creation of a Board of Commissioners to graduate the Taxes. The report was ordered to be printed.

A bill to divide the city and the incorporated districts of the county of Philadelphia into wards for the election of Councilmen, passed the Senate on Wednesday, 16 to 10.

The resolution to furnish each member of the Legislature with two daily newspapers, has become a law, without the signature of the Governor.

An enthusiastic Whig meeting was held at Harrisburg on Monday evening last, at which addresses were delivered by Wm. B. Reed, Esq. of Philadelphia, Judge Reed, of Carlisle, and Hon. James Cooper, and D. M. Smyser, Esq. of Gettysburg.

Allegheny United.

A Whig and Anti-masonic Union Convention was held at Pittsburg on Wednesday last. The Hon. HARMAN DEXTER was unanimously elected Delegate to the Baltimore National Convention, and C. Darragh, M. Hampton, R. S. Cassat, T. H. Stewart, and Gen. W. Marks, Delegates to the Harrisburg 4th of March Convention, with instructions to support Gen. MARBLE for Governor. HARMAN DEXTER was recommended to the Baltimore Convention, as Vice President on the ticket with M. Clay.

The Convention to nominate a candidate for Congress in the room of Mr. Wilkins, will meet on the 6th of March.

Handsome Present.—The Whigs of Philadelphia a few weeks ago, resolved to present a pair of silver pitchers to Gov. Jones, of Tennessee, as a testimonial of the feelings of respect they entertained for him for his exertions in the late canvass for Governor in Tennessee. The pitchers are finished, and are beautiful. Each weighs about 90 ounces; and the surface of them is covered with engravings, splendidly executed. Upon one side is a picture of Henry Clay's residence at Ashland—and on the other a view of an orator addressing a political meeting from the stump, and over each a soaring eagle.

Arrival of the Exiboria.

The steamer Hibernia arrived at Boston on Monday, in 14 days from Liverpool, bringing dates to the 1st inst. She met much ice in the latter part of the trip.

The commercial news is important. Cotton had gone up 10 with very large sales—250,000 bales having been sold in Liverpool in three weeks!

Parliament was opened on the 1st inst. by the Queen in person. There is nothing of interest in her speech, except as regards Ireland. She says she is determined to maintain inviolate the Legislative Union between Great Britain and Ireland.

The trials in Ireland are proceeding—and excite intense interest.

The Governor of Virginia has issued a proclamation for holding an election for two members of Congress, in the Districts lately represented by Messrs. Culmer and Wise, on the 4th day of April, the day of the State election.

British Ministers.—At one o'clock on Wednesday last (we learn from the Madisonian) the ceremony of taking official leave, on the part of Mr. Fox, late Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the British Government at Washington, and of the presentation of the Right Hon. Sir RICHARD PAKENHAM, the new Envoy and Minister, took place in the President's reception room. The President was attended by the members of his Cabinet, and Sir Richard by the gentlemen attached to the Mission. The addresses of Mr. Fox and Mr. Pakenham on the occasion, and the President's replies, were very apt and pleasing. Mr. Pakenham is a cousin of Gen. Pakenham, who fell at New Orleans.

Election of President and Vice President.—On Wednesday last, in the House of Representatives of the U. States, Mr. DUNCAN, of Ohio, presented a memorial from citizens of Ohio, asking Congress to provide a law by which the election of Electors for President and Vice President should take place upon one day in all the States of the Union. The memorial praying for this object was read in the House, and (says the American) seemed to excite some interest among the members, irrespective of party. It was made the special order for Wednesday next.

Mr. Benton and the Oregon.—In the Senate on Monday, Mr. Benton said he was informed as to the Oregon question, and at the proper time, Special Minister or not, he meant to be heard upon it. If Great Britain, with not the shadow of a title to any of the territory in question, wished to obtain the best part of it, she must fight for it. This was not to be a Massachusetts or Maine question. It was a question of National honor, and could not be settled by the counting-house rule of profit and loss.

The House of Representatives adjourned over Tuesday for the purpose of visiting the U. S. Steamer Princeton, which is now in the Potomac. The vessel is quite "a lion," and has been visited by all the Government "officials." She is said to be very powerful as a vessel of war.

A resolution was offered in the Senate on Tuesday from the Committee on Foreign Relations, calling upon the President, if not incompatible with the public interest, to inform the Senate whether the American flag has been used to promote the Slave trade; also for any correspondence on the subject between our Government and Portugal.

The Senate of the U. States is still occupied with the discussion of Mr. McDuffie's anti-Tariff bill, and the Oregon question.

The newly elected members of Congress in Maryland, have already taken their seats in the House of Representatives.

The 21st Rule.

This long-debated question has not yet been set at rest in the House of Representatives, but still occupies a portion of every day. The following sketch of Thursday's proceedings on the subject we copy from the Baltimore American. But how, we think, can be found who will justify the language of Mr. ADAMS.

ORDER OF THE DAY—21st RULE.

The House proceeded at once to the consideration of the order of the day, Mr. DELLE, of Ala. being called to the floor. Mr. D. spoke with much earnestness and ability, and his speech commanded much attention. He reviewed the proceedings of the House upon the subject of Abolition Petitions at the present session of Congress, for the purpose of showing how much time had been devoted to this subject, and how ultra had been the opinions expressed upon it. The petitioners had resorted to every means which ingenuity could devise, to evade the Rule of the House. Mr. Delle, in reviewing the proceedings of the House, alluded to the Resolutions introduced by Mr. Hale of N. H. for cutting down the Home Squadron, and upon which an abolition speech had been hung of great bitterness.

Mr. HALE (with much earnestness) "Does the gentleman say I made an abolition speech?"

Mr. DELLE—"Oh no! but I know not how soon you may. I said you introduced Resolutions upon which the gentleman from Ohio made an abolition speech. That gentleman (Mr. Giddings) desired that the Home Squadron should be cut down for fear it should aid the South, and prevent slaves from running away."

Mr. GIDDINGS—"Shall I set the gentleman from Alabama right?"

Mr. DELLE—"The gentleman from Ohio cannot set me right upon this subject." Mr. D. then proceeded to point out with minuteness and great eloquence the services of Southern men and slave holders to the whole country. Those who could not see this were governed by hatred to the South. Mr. D. then turned his attention to Mr. Brambley of New York, whom he answered in a good spirit. He denied that Congress could abolish slavery in the District of Columbia, and said that Mr. B's argument was the first defence he had heard from a lawyer, that because Congress had exclusive legislative power here, it could abolish slavery.

Mr. BRAMBLEY desired to explain, but for want of time the floor was not yielded. Mr. HADSON of Mass. was next answered, and particularly in reference to the authority of Mr. Madison as to the power of Congress bearing upon the subject of under debate. Returning to Mr.

Giddings, Mr. D. remarked (in answer to the argument of Mr. G. that the Yankees would occupy the slave lands when slavery was abolished) that already when the Yankees went South they became the hardest task-masters of the slaves, and the severest overseers. They fed lighter, clothed lighter, worked harder, and were tougher than any body else. Mr. Delle closed with Mr. Adams, quoting from him some remarks in favor of the abolition of slavery, concluding with a prayer, that "in God's good time it would come, and let it come."

Mr. Delle asked Mr. Adams if he understood him.

Mr. A. nodded assent, and said with great earnestness, *let it come.*

Mr. Delle—"Yes, let it come. No matter what the consequence, let it come, said the gentleman. Let it come, though women and children should be slain—though blood should flow like water—though the Union should be destroyed—though the Government should be broken up—no matter though five millions of the people of the South perish. (Mr. Adams, in his seat)—Five hundred millions. Yes, let it come."

The remark of Mr. A. here excited considerable sensation in the House, and Mr. Delle proceeded. I am, said he, one of the few who in 1824 believed that it was better to have a Civilian elected to the highest office in the gift of the People than a military Chieftain. It was then I voted for the gentleman from Massachusetts. I cannot ask my country to forgive me for this offence, but I do ask pardon of my God for it.

Mr. D. closed with some comments upon New and Old England. They took in the slave trade prior to 1808, and blamed Old England for having oppressed more people than this and all other countries together.

COMMUNICATED.

Temperance Mass Meeting.

In pursuance of a previous call, a general Mass Meeting of the Friends of Temperance in Adams county, was held in the Presbyterian Church in Hunters-town, on Thursday 22d of February, inst. at 10 o'clock.

The meeting was organized by appointing COL. JOHN WOLFORD, President; and the following gentlemen (being one from each Society represented) Vice-Presidents, viz.:

Joseph Hunter, John Johns,
John Demaree, Joseph Hill,
Ralph Fickes, Thomas Warren,
John Barnitz, Wm. Elliott,
Wm. Brandon, John Jones,
Wm. Morrison, Samuel Durboraw,
Thomas McCreary, Eli Horner,
W. W. Paxton, Wm. M. Paxton,
John Bringman, John Black.

SECRETARIES.

R. G. McCreary, Wm. Wilson,
J. C. Lauman, Wm. R. Sadler.

The meeting was opened with prayer by Rev. J. C. WATSON; after which Washington's Farewell Address was read by A. R. STEVENSON, Esq.

On motion—Rev. T. M. REESE, who was present by invitation, addressed the meeting with great eloquence and effect; after which a recess of fifteen minutes was taken.

Afternoon Session.

The meeting was addressed by Col. WALLACE, a Washingtonian Lecturer; after which, on motion of JOSEPH HUNTER, the Pledge was offered to as many as were willing to sign, with the permission to annex their names subsequently to any local Society that might be preferred.

On motion of A. R. STEVENSON, Esq. Resolved, unanimously. That we hereby remonstrate against the repeal of the Act of 1793, "relating to drinking in Taverns on Sunday"; That, in our opinion, so to do would be injurious to the peace and morality of our citizens, and would open the door to still more flagrant and impious violations as well of the Laws of this Commonwealth as of the great commandment—"Remember the Sabbath-day to keep it holy."

On motion—Resolved. That the thanks of this meeting be tendered to the Rev. T. M. REESE and Col. WALLACE, for their addresses upon this occasion.

Resolved, That the proceedings of the meeting be published in the newspapers of the County.

On motion, the meeting adjourned sine die.

The meeting was very large, (from four to five hundred persons being present,) and the proceedings were characterized by the greatest harmony, and were delightfully enlivened by appropriate music furnished by the Choir of the Church.

Signed by the Officers.

Father Matthew.—The New York Evening Post says—"We learn that a correspondence has recently taken place between Father Matthew and Grimmlé, Minister & Co. of this city, owners of a London as well as a Liverpool line of packet ships, in relation to his contemplated visit to this city. They offered him a free voyage in any one of their packet ships to America, which he has accepted, and has scheduled his intention to make the voyage in June."

Mrs. Catalina has addressed a letter to the Baltimore Journal, announcing that she is dead. She asks pathetically "What have I done to the German Press, that they have now, for the fourth time, killed me?" She adds that, at the age of 61, she still retains good health and lives in a quiet manner. Her letter is very pleasantly written.

Sale of Ardent Spirits on the Sabbath.

Judge Parsons, of Philadelphia, has lately revived an old law of 1705, which prohibits under penalty the sale of ardent spirits on the Sabbath. This act of the Judge has induced numerous petitions to the Legislature from citizens of Philadelphia for its repeal—which were referred to the committee on Vice and Immorality in the Senate. On Tuesday last, Mr. Craig from the committee, made a lengthy report thereon, declaring the same highly inexpedient, complimenting the framers of the law and the judicial officers who are now enforcing it. The report goes into a full investigation of the deleterious effects arising from the sale of alcoholic drinks; opposes an increase of licenses, as the inevitable consequence would be an increase of drunkards, and takes the broad ground that the traffic in ardent spirits ought to be discontinued and abolished, which could be speedily accomplished by a proper exercise of public opinion, and a law prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquors by a less measure than the grant without a license, giving it to the people to decide by a vote whether any license shall be granted, and laying a heavy tax on their manufacture and sale.

The report was unanimously adopted by the Senate.

The Public Works.—The report made by Mr. Farrelly in the Senate, adverse to the sale of the public works, states the original cost, the amount since paid for repairs, &c., and recommends that they be not sold—or if sold, that the Main Line from Philadelphia to Pittsburg shall not be disposed of for less than \$20,000,000.

Hon. George Evans.—The Whigs of Maine have, at a recent Legislative Convention, nominated the Hon. GEORGE EVANS, their gifted U. S. Senator, as a candidate for Vice President. HENRY CLAY, of course, was nominated for President.

The New York Express says that the Amistad Case is about to be revived, and that the Spanish Minister claims forty thousand dollars for slaves and cargo—\$25,000 of which is for the slaves. The Committee of Foreign Affairs in the House of Representatives at this time have the subject under consideration.

Made Mormons of.—Two young women were baptised into the Mormon faith by immersion on Sunday afternoon, at Salem, Mass. in the South Mill Pond, a hole, of a few yards square, where the water was about three feet deep, having been cut in the ice for that purpose.

Trial of Christiana Gilmore.—It will be recollected that this lady was apprehended in the United States, on a charge of murder, and brought back to Scotland for trial. At the High Court of Edinburgh, on Friday, she was tried for the murder of John Gilmore, her husband, at Inchinnan, in January, 1843. Mrs. Gilmore was the first person surrendered on a criminal charge by the United States, under the Ashburton Treaty. Her appearance is attractive, her bearing decorous. She was the daughter of Mr. Cochrane, a substantial farmer of Ayrshire; and her husband was the son of a neighbor in a similar condition of life. She was about 23 years old at the time of her marriage; her husband about thirty. An attachment had been formed five years before, between Christiana and John Anderson, another neighbor; but the girl was obliged by her parents to marry Gilmore. The Glasgow Saturday Post says, on "unquestionable authority, that although they lived together for six weeks and regularly retired to the same bed-room, Mrs. Gilmore never undressed during the whole time." At the trial it was stated that they lived unhappily together. In a declaration which she had made, Mrs. Gilmore said that she was upbraided by her husband, while he was lying ill, with having broken his heart; to which she replied, that he had already broken her's, that he was not her choice, and that she could never feel towards him as a wife should feel towards a husband. Such were the circumstances under which, six weeks after their marriage, Gilmore fell ill, with all the symptoms of having been poisoned by arsenic, and died; it was proved that a post-mortem examination of his remains detected the presence of arsenic; and that his wife had purchased some.

On the other hand it was made clear that arsenic was habitually used at their farm for the destruction of rats; that Mrs. Gilmore attended her husband sedulously during his illness, made no opposition to calling medical advice, and, in short, showed no outward signs of conscious guilt and no desire for concealment, she herself wished the authorities to bury the body. In a letter which she wrote to Anderson after Gilmore's death, but before she went to America, she complained that she was sent away, though she did not say by whom; she said that otherwise she would have said "will all was concluded about John Gilmore's death," and admitted that she had bought arsenic, but to take it herself. In her declaration, she said that she bought it for poisoning rats. These were the principal points of the evidence on both sides. The jury returned a verdict of "Not Proven," which was greeted by applause in court.

The elephant at the Liverpool Zoological Park recently killed his keeper, and, it is supposed, at having been beaten by him.

Bankruptcy.—The Bankruptcy in New York under the late Act was enormous. There were 2,350 applications, 2,020 discharges. The total assets reported exceeded a hundred millions! The money realized is only \$16,000,000. The assets of the Messrs. Joseph and 500,000, not a dollar of which has been realized. The largest dividend is from the estate of E. P. and H. Hoyer, hardware merchants, being \$29,000.

Powerful Magnet.—Professor Locke, of Cincinnati, has invented and made a magnet which lifts eleven hundred pounds. The magnet weighs only 174 pounds, and is probably the most powerful magnet of the size known.

According to a recent decision of the French Minister of War, no officer of the army shall in future obtain permission to marry, unless the person to whom he is to be united should possess a revenue of at least \$2000 per annum.

Stitches in a Shirt.—A young lady in Portsmouth, N. H., recently had the curiosity, whilst making it, to count the number of stitches in a shirt. They were as follows:

Sewing over and over	6375
Felling	3893
Hemming	1991
Gathering	750
Button holes	683
Stitching	2051
	15906

Thus we see, at the price of 50 cents, for making such a shirt, about three hundred stitches are taken for a cent.

Scruples of a Savage.—M. Dumontier, a Frenchman, has been "round the world," at the expense of his government, collecting skulls and casts of the various races of the great family of man. Many savage tribes, attaching great sacredness to the remains of the dead, were both to gratify his scientific cravings. One of the natives of a most ferocious tribe of the Malays, of whom M. Dumontier requested a skull, tendering him silver in exchange, offered to go and decapitate an enemy immediately for him, and give him the skull, but would not allow him to touch the bones resting in the tomb.

Kendall's Expositor states that the reports of Gen. Jackson's extreme ill health have been greatly exaggerated. The editor received a letter from him dated Jan. 9th, and covering three pages, closely written, with a steady hand and vigorous style.

Mr. CLAY is expected to reach Raleigh, North Carolina, on Friday the 12th of April next.

Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry.—This article, as its name indicates, is a chemical extract of Wild Cherry. It is simple and harmless in its effect—yet it is more efficacious in obtaining Coughs, Asthma, Croup, Consumption & Liver Complaint, than any other medicine known to man. It has effected many marvellous cures, having more the appearance of miracles than the effect of a natural remedy. The active ingredient of this balsam, "the Extract," is not, and cannot be known or made by any but the inventor. Hence it is in vain to try remedies that fail in their object as often as they are used.

Wm. Weaver, Esq. Postmaster at Batavia, N. Y., writes that he gave an afflicted person a bottle of the effect of which was so wonderful that it created an immediate and extensive demand for it. It needs but to be known to be universally used by physicians as well as patients.

The above excellent Medicine is for sale in Gettysburg, at the Drug and Book Store of S. H. BUEHLER.

MARRIED.

On the 24th inst. by the Rev. E. Keller, Mr. ELMASSEL PIZZEL, of Cumberland and town-ship, to Miss. PATRICK'S DAUGHTER, of Gettysburg.

On the 18th inst. by the Rev. Mr. Pritchard, Mr. JACOB HARTZELL, to Miss. EVEL CATHERINE RICE—both of Middle-town township.

DIED.

On the 15th inst. in McSherrystown, Mrs. ELIZABETH OSTER, widow of Mr. Adam Oster, deceased, in her 84th year of her age.

On the 17th inst. at Petersburg (V. S.) Mrs. MARY GUNNERY, wife of the late Thomas Guntery, in the 6th year of her age.

On the 18th inst. in Littlestown, MARIA ELIZABETH, infant daughter of Mr. John Colestock.

At Pittsburg, on Monday last, BENJAMIN TAKEWELL, Esq. in the 7th year of his age, for many years a distinguished citizen.

OBITUARY.

Communicated.

DIED—On Monday the 19th of Feb. inst. Mrs. SARAH HARPER, wife of Mr. ROBERT G. HARPER, of this town, aged 45 years. By this visitation of Providence, an affectionate daughter, a devoted wife, a watchful and tender mother, an humble Christian, a lady of gentle manners and spirit, and of unimpaired lucid mind and character, has gone to rest. In the social and domestic relations of life she was worthy of imitation. The exercises of her character, although unobtrusive, were all excellent. Naturally modest and retiring, yet social and affectionate, she commanded the affections of all who knew her. But the gentle form has been laid low, the cheerful eye closed, the sweet voice hushed to silence, and the heart has ceased to beat. Her husband, although ever and anon with her, was alone with a naked heart, and in the will of her who left a void in the heart.

Her husband, Mr. HARPER, will preach in the Church of Christ, in Harrisburg, on Tuesday the 20th inst. and in Pottsville on Wednesday the 21st inst.

The Rev. Mr. GUNTER will preach in the Associate Reformed Church in Gettysburg on the 1st Sunday of March next, (Sunday next) commencing at 11 o'clock.

COL. WALLACE will lecture at Abington on the evening of the 27th; at New Oxford, on the 28th; at Hanover, on the 29th, and at Jonestown, March 30. A collection will be taken up on each evening, to defray his expenses.

Baltimore Price Current.

Flour	4 50
Wheat	95 to 1 07
Rye	53 to 54
Corn	40 to 44
Oats	29 to 30
Lard	5 50 to 5 62
Leaf Lard	4 25 to 5 25

Break Garden & Flower Seeds.

A subscriber has just received, and has for sale at his Drug Store, a large supply of the above seeds, from the well-known garden of Risley and Co. Fredonia, New-York.

S. H. BUEHLER.

Gettysburg, Feb. 26.

GETTYSBURG

FEMALE SEMINARY,

Adams County, Pa.

For the liberal and thorough Education of Young Ladies.

THE branches taught will be Arithmetic, Grammar, Geography, History, Natural Theology, Book-keeping, Algebra, Geometry, Astronomy, Botany, Chemistry, Natural Philosophy, Moral and Mental Science, Rhetoric, Physiology, Geology, with the Latin, Greek and French Languages.

Exercises in Orthography, Reading, Penmanship & Composition, will be continued throughout the course.

The school will commence on the 1st of April next. The scholastic year will be divided into two sessions, of five calendar months each; commencing on the 1st of September and the 1st of February. July and August will be a vacation.

TERMS.

The charge per session of five months, will be, For board, tuition, washing, lights & fuel, \$60 For the Junior class, tuition alone, 10 For the Senior class, tuition alone, 12 An extra charge will be made for French, per session, of 6 " for instruction on the Piano Forte, 10 " for use of Instrument, 2 " for Drawing and Painting, 6 One half payable in advance. No deduction will be made for absence, except on protracted illness. Satisfactory reference will be given, and further particulars made known, on application to J. H. BROWN, Principal.

Gettysburg, Feb. 26.

PUBLIC SALE.

WILL be exposed to Public Sale, on Thursday the 21st of March next, at the subscriber's, in Littlestown, Adams county, Pa. the following articles, viz.:

One No. 3 Hathaway Stove, one ten-plate Stove and Pipe, two thirty-hour Clocks, 2 Silver Watches, three HORSES, one of which is a young Stallion, not to be excelled for beauty by any in the County; also, a lot of Corn and Oats by the bushel, Beds and Bedsteads, a lot of Carpeting, Chairs, Tables, a one-horse Wagon, and a two-horse Wagon, both new, Harness of different kinds, a lot of empty Barrels, a lot of stumps, and many more articles too tedious to mention.

As the subscriber intends to retire from public business, the sale will be positive. A credit of eight months will be given on all sums exceeding \$5; for the Stallion a credit of twelve months will be given. Attendance will be given by

DAVID KING.

Littlestown, Feb. 26.

Godey's Lady's Book,

FOR MARCH.

With Original Parisian Fashions, in advance of every other Magazine.

An Original Picture, painted expressly for the Book by Chompe, and engraved by Graham, "Paul and Virginia," by A. L. Dick, and five other Engravings.

It is impossible for any persons to cater more earnestly to please their patrons than the Editors of this work. America and Europe are put under contribution to furnish subjects for the pages; the most eminent writers contribute to its pages; and its circulation by far exceeds any other magazine ever published. A still further effort will be made to give that encouragement to American Artists they have so long languished for. The following offer is made in the March number:

A PREMIUM TO ARTISTS.

In order to increase the value and attraction of the Lady's Book with respect to its legitimate objects, and to give a new direction to American genius employed in works of art, the publisher now offers the following Premium:

For the best Oil Painting, of a subject in American History, in which Ladies are the principal actors, Two Hundred Dollars. The paintings to be forwarded to the subscriber before the first of July, 1844. A Committee of Artists and Connoisseurs will decide on the merits of the several performances with respect to their suitability for being engraved for the Lady's Book, as well as their general excellence. Each successful work of Art will be returned to the address specified by the Artist sending it. The successful one will be designated in the announcement of the award, so particularly, that the designer will have no difficulty in recognizing it by the description; and there will be no necessity for sending the name of any Artist with his picture.

L. A. GODEY,

Proprietor of the Lady's Book.

Feb. 26.

NOTICE.

LETTERS Testimony on the Estate of ISAAC TREAT, late of East Berlin, Adams county, having been granted to the subscribers, they hereby give notice to all persons indebted to said Estate to call and settle the same; and those who have claims are desired to present the same, properly authenticated, for settlement.

The Executrix resides in East Berlin, Adams county; and the Executor resides at Clark's Ferry, Perry county, Pa.

TERESA TREAT, Ex'r.
LEVI T. WILLIAMS, Ex'r.

Feb. 19.

NOTICE.

LETTERS of Administration on the Estate of GEORGE T. GALL, late of Adams county, deceased, having been granted to the subscriber, residing in said Adams county, he hereby gives notice to the creditors to call and settle the same; and those who have claims to present the same, properly authenticated, for settlement.

SUSAN GREENHOLTZ, Adm'r.

ADAMS SENTINEL.

For the Adams Sentinel.

Phrenokosmian Anniversary.

Mr. HARPER.—The dull monotony of our quiet village was broken on Thursday evening last, by the interesting exercises of the "Phrenokosmian Society of Pennsylvania College." As is usual upon all such occasions, a crowded house and a listening audience testified the interest our citizens always manifest in encouraging the attempts, and cheering the aspirations of Youth.

The first Oration on "Infirmities of Genius," was a chaste and beautiful production, evincing good talent and much knowledge. The orator, JOSEPH P. CLARKSON, was a pleasing and graceful speaker. His slow and distinct enunciation, and the accurate system of his production, enabled the audience to hear and understand without an effort. The whole history of Genius seemed to be mapped plainly before us; here blotted by vanity—there by insolence; here blighted with the excess of passion, and chequered all over with eccentricities and foibles; and all illustrated too by appropriate examples, proving, as he said, that Genius was a moral paradox, and seems to have been generated of "The sun-beams of Heaven & the slime of Earth."

The second speaker, GEORGE A. NIXON, presented us with a patriotic and excellent Oration upon the "Destiny of America." He pointed out our advantages as a nation, our dangers, and our duties. His speech was composed of much good sense, and good advice.

DEALE M. SCHMUCKER followed upon the "Conjectural Origin of the Extinct Nations of America." Although quite young, the novel reasonings and bold speculations of Mr. S. were supported by logic and research that would have done credit to many an older head. His premises were correct, and seemed to be sustained by thought and reading; his deductions were ingenious and interesting; his language beautiful and elegant; and his whole performance evinced a fine imagination, extensive knowledge, and a mind calculated for able and philosophical reasonings.

The fourth speaker, Wm. B. HARRIS, closed the exercises with an Oration upon the "Downfall of Constantinople." His animated and eloquent declamation, joined to a beautifully written and sensible oration, was creditable to himself and honorable to the Society. That part of his production that referred to the effect of the fall of the Eastern Empire upon the resurrection of learning, is not often surpassed in Academic performances. Every one of that enkindled auditory, as they listened almost breathlessly to the eloquent and graphic portray of that magnificent Empire in all its relations, extension and effects, concluded, with Mr. HARRIS, that it was indeed "noble in its rise, venerable in its existence, and glorious in its fall."

The entire performance was unusually good. The Society has lost none of its high reputation, nor ever will, as long as they remember and imitate these gentlemen who have acquired so much honor for themselves, and so much honor for the Society.

Our citizens ought to hail with joy each returning exercise of the Literary Societies, and they will, as long as they are presented with such "a feast of reason" as the Thirtieth Anniversary Celebration of the Phrenokosmian Society.

Important from the African Squadron.

By private advices via England from the African squadron, up to the night of the 30th of November, we are informed (says the N. Y. Herald) that Commodore PERRY was engaged in an effort to obtain the surrender of the murderers of the crew of the schooner, Mary Cutler, from the native tribes, inhabiting the coast, near which that unfortunate vessel was taken.

The Commodore had been twice on shore, escorted by sixteen boats of the squadron, and four hundred marines and light armed seamen, and had held two palaces with the chiefs, but with little prospect of success, although it was known that the murderers were concealed in the town.

It was expected that on the 1st of December a landing would be made for the purpose of inflicting summary punishment by burning the town, when it was thought the negroes would make an obstinate defence.

A correspondent of the New York American, writing from Washington, says:

Mr. Wilkins is rather a lucky man in the way of political prizes. He is a Pennsylvanian, as you know—a Tariff man—and a Van Buren man—yet goes in as one of an Anti-Tariff, anti-Van Buren administration. He is an ex-senator, ex-minister to Russia—and now an ex-member of Congress—and in a short year will be ex-minister of War—"Come like shadows, so depart."

The Maryland election has added to the fervor and confidence of our friends not a little; and in a corresponding degree lengthened the faces of Van Burenism.

But fervor and confidence will avail little without action and organization, and for these the time is close at hand.

Politics in South Carolina.—Every day (says the Augusta Sentinel) new lights are bursting forth, which show most conclusively the tendency of things in Carolina. The last "Cheraw Gazette" has the following:

"On the Fence."—"The withdrawal of Mr. Calhoun from the contest for the Presidency, and the recent action of the Locofoco majority in Congress on the subjects of the tariff, abolition, &c., have forced us to take no active part in the present contest for the advancement of MEN, and induced us to climb to the top rail of Uncle Sam's fence, and coolly look on during the approaching crisis."

Destructive Fire in New Orleans.—We learn from the New Orleans papers of the 14th inst., that a fire broke out the day before in the Orleans Cotton Press, which, before it could be extinguished, destroyed 8,500 bales of Cotton, worth \$210,000. The Bee says—

The damage done to the building could possibly be repaired for \$25,000, and the engine and two screws for \$10,000 more, making the total loss as far as could be estimated by a rough calculation \$375,000, which we understand is fully covered by insurance—the cotton in this city, and the building in the office in this city, in London and Paris. This building was considered the largest in the world. It fronts upon the Mississippi and on the Roffignac and New Levee streets, and is 632 feet in front, by 305 in breadth. It was built by an incorporated company at a cost of \$753,000, and is capable of storing thirty thousand bales of cotton, which amount, we understand, was yesterday morning under its roof. It has been for some years leased to Messrs. Freeland and Behan, at the rate of \$25,000 per annum. One of the engines and two of the screws are uninjured, and can be immediately put into active operation.

Another paper states that ten thousand bales of Cotton were burnt, and that the whole loss will probably reach \$600,000 or \$700,000.

Explosion and Destructive Fire.—At Erie, Pennsylvania, about mid-day of the 13th inst. a tremendous explosion of gas occurred in the blast furnace of the Presque Isle Foundry Company, which set fire to and reduced to ashes the entire building enclosing the foundries, pattern shop, machine shop, and finishing room, which occupied an area of 240 by 85 feet. The explosion, contrary to the usual course, took a downward direction mainly, finding vent through the aperture for drawing of the mud, and threw out several tons of molten metal, ignited coal, &c., which, on escaping from confinement, took an upward and scattered direction to the roof, thus igniting several hundred square feet of the same instantly. A strong wind was blowing from the South, which, with the tremendous blast from the furnace below, drove the flames with irresistible fury through the main building, which was of frame work, and dry as much-wood. The loss is believed by the Company to be between \$20,000 and \$25,000.

From Peru.—A passenger in the brig America, at New York from Chagres, informs the editors of the Journal of Commerce that Gen. Castillo, (who by the former accounts was near the Bolivian frontier at the head of 1500 men,) had advanced to the neighborhood of Lima, revolutionizing the country as he proceeded. About the 14th November President Viance left Lima in order to give him battle. Castillo had already had an engagement with a body of Government troops and defeated them. Little doubt was entertained that he would soon enter Lima, and be comfortably seated in the Presidential chair.

S. S. Wright and Aaron Dresser, two citizens of New York, who participated in the insurrection in Canada several years ago, and were tried and sent to Van Dieman's land by the British authorities, have returned to their homes by way of London, after an absence of four years. These men were released, with several others, for general good conduct.

They have published a letter in the New York Tribune, in which they state that fifty-four Americans are still in captivity in Van Dieman's Land.

Locomotives.—Mr. Thomas Winans, of Baltimore, has left for Russia, carrying with him a pattern Locomotive Engine, made by order of the Emperor, who, after a fair trial, preferred the American. Mr. Winans has the contract for completing 162 Locomotives, amounting to four millions of dollars, the work to be done in Russia and completed in 1848, when, we presume, the railroads being all finished, the Emperor will pour in his army on Turkey and Circassia. These preparations are of the highest importance to the peace of Europe. An army of 200,000 men and equipments can be transported to the borders of Turkey by railroads.

An Angel.—There are angels who walk this earth and are seen in the body. One of them is Miss DIX, of Albany. She has devoted several years of her life to visiting and inquiring into the condition of the pauper families in every section of the State, and she has unveiled a mass of gross corruption, abuse, and most heartless and infamous cruelty practised upon those whose minds are distraught, that is without parallel. In exposing the abuses she corrects the evil, for such things cannot exist when exposed to the light of day. She shows, as she affirms, that the dungeons of Spielberg and Chillon, and the prisons of the Court of Inquisition, before their destruction, afforded no more heartrending spectacles than the dungeons (not subterranean) of the Albany Almshouse a year ago. Go on, sweet philanthropist, in thy holy work, and God speed thee!—N. Y. Jurors.

The Legislature of Michigan has passed a law making Seduction a Penitentiary offence. The term of imprisonment is limited to five years.

Complimentary.—The Speaker of the Alabama Legislature, in taking leave of the House, consoled himself in the conviction that if they had done no good to their constituents, they had done nothing to injure them.

The National Intelligencer truly says in reference to the recent Maryland election—

The more we see of the returns from the late Congressional election in Maryland, the more do we become satisfied of the decisiveness of the triumph which the Whigs have just achieved in that patriotic old State. In the five districts where our political opponents placed regular candidates in the field in opposition to those presented by the Whigs, the aggregate majority is even greater than that which was given to General Harrison in 1840, and would probably have been still larger if the vote of last week had been as full as that of 1840.

This is the greatest political victory which any party has obtained in Maryland for many years, and clearly demonstrates, not only that she adheres to her ancient Whig faith, and may be confidently relied on in the great contest which is to take place next November, but that Whig principles are spreading and acquiring a firmer foothold than ever among her people.

The following statement of the majorities given at the late election to her Representatives in Congress is nearly correct—(there being no regular opposition in the 6th District the vote of 1840 is inserted):

1st District.	John M. S. Causin	1151
2d do	Francis Brongle	425
3d do	John Webster	528
4th do	John P. Kennedy	595
5th do	Jacob A. Preston	17
6th do	Thos. A. Pence (vote of 1840)	2081
		4793

The Philadelphia American says:

They do say about town that Maryland has found a way of settling all differences as to the comparative merits of General Ticket and Districts for choosing members of Congress. Her plan secures the advantages of both systems, and is commended to the Whigs for universal adoption. So says the New York Tribune, and we are more than half inclined to the same way of thinking.

The Buffalo Commercial Advertiser says:—"The United States have adopted a policy more nearly approaching free trade than any other civilized nation of the world. Even under our present 'oppressive' 'black' 'salutary' tariff," as the Journal of Commerce calls it, the amount of duties levied upon all our imports is only about twenty-three million dollars; while upon our exports, which but slightly exceed our imports, and which are chiefly articles of prime necessity to the rest of the world, and can be got only of us, other nations impose a duty of about one hundred and thirty million dollars. When other nations show the same liberality that we do, it will be time enough to talk about free trade."

A boy about 16 years of age, named Gottlieb Williams, Jr. killed a lad named Peter Doeschler, in Philadelphia, on Tuesday, by stabbing him with a butcher knife. The two boys had been acquainted only a few days. They met in the High street market, got to quarrelling, and one or two blows were given. Williams then turned and sprang to a stall opposite, snatched up a butcher's knife, ran at the deceased, and plunged it up to the hilt in his body just above the hip, making a wound about eight inches deep, in the direction of his heart.

Hon. B. F. Porter, of Alabama.—At a recent meeting, held at Tallapoosa (Ala.) to invite Mr. Clay to visit that city, the Hon. B. F. Porter took occasion to explain the course he felt it his duty to pursue since Mr. Calhoun's first choice for the Presidency, had withdrawn his name, and delivered a speech in which he avowed his determination to support HENRY CLAY, in the coming contest, against Martin Van Buren.

Suicide of Gov. Reynolds.—Gov. Thomas Reynolds, of Missouri, committed suicide at Jefferson city, on the 6th inst., by shooting himself through the head with a pistol. He lingered several hours in great agony. The St. Louis Republican of the 12th inst. says the Governor has been in bad health for sometime past.

A horrid fratricide was committed in Burlington county, West Jersey, on Sunday last—Andrew Jarvis cutting the throat of a brother asleep!

Valentine's Day.—The New York Courier says that the second and third Valentines were sent to the office in that city up to the 10th evening of the 14th inst. The master, anticipating an extraordinary increase of business on that day, had employed an additional number of carriers.

A Soliloquizing Minster.—The Washington correspondent of the New York Advertiser says that Mr. Seymour, of Connecticut, has a singular habit of soliloquizing, and it is amazing to be near him whenever a question of importance is being taken by yeas and nays. "Anxious to be sure he is right," he is continually asking himself in an under tone, unconscious that his thoughts find utterance, "how shall vote on the question?" "I should like to know how Simons and Stuart are going to vote. What had I better do?" "Suppose I vote you, why then my constituents may not like it; if I vote nay, why they may not like that either. Then what had I better do?" "Let's see, how did Calhoun vote?" and so on until his name is reached, does the intelligent representative of the classic soil of New Haven soliloquize.

Interesting Correspondence.

Charlotte Co., Va., Jan. 1, 1841.

SIR:—The undersigned, a committee of the Clay Club of this county, in execution of a duty assigned them, address you this communication, and request that you would so far deviate from your prescribed route as to favor the people of this county with a visit, while on your contemplated journey through some of our Atlantic States. Judging from the recent indications of the line of travel designated by yourself, we have but faint hopes that you will find it practicable to yield to this request; but we are, nevertheless, urged by your admiring and patriotic friends to make this request. And there are considerations which give this request a force somewhat peculiar.

Public opinion, here, may be said to be in somewhat of a transition state. Perhaps, until within a very recent period, there was no part of the United States that cherished stronger prejudices against you, personally, or that more unitedly condemned certain great measures, for the support of which you have been pre-eminently distinguished, than this portion of the Rappahannock region. But a great change has supervened; many of us, now, truly appreciate your great public services, your patriotic devotion to our common country, and the magnanimity of your character.

We were persuaded to think, and we believed, that a Protective Tariff, by adding the whole amount of duty to the price of the imported article, was a tax of peculiar inequality and oppression. But we are, at length, undeceived, and many of us begin to think that a Tariff, protective, not prohibitory, since it enlarges the supply without increasing the demand, must have the effect of lowering rather than of raising prices. Some of us begin to believe that a greater diversity of pursuit, resulting in the permanent establishment of a Home Market, is imperiously called for to arrest the downward progress of Eastern Virginia. There is still a mass of prejudice existing on this subject, which might be dispelled by the far-seeing sagacity of him, who has the glorious distinction of projecting, defending, and sustaining the great scheme of American policy.

Hoping you may find it practicable to yield to the request and invitation herein presented, and tendering our best wishes for your continued good health, we subscribe ourselves with high respect and esteem,

CLEMENT CARRINGTON, }
RICHARD W. GAINES, }
HENRY CARRINGTON, }
To the Hon. HENRY CLAY.

LETTER FROM MR. CLAY.

New Orleans, Jan. 27, 1841.

GENTLEMEN:—I have received your letter addressed to me, in behalf of the Clay Club of Charlotte county in Virginia, inviting me to deviate from the route by which I propose to return home from North Carolina, so far as to visit Charlotte. I should be truly happy to accept it, if I could, and meet my fellow citizens of Charlotte; but as you appear to have anticipated, I cannot, without violating a necessary restriction, to which I subjected myself, prior to my departure from my residence. If I were to go off the line of my journey, I do not know where I might not be carried, by the kind invitations of my friends, or the impulses of my own feelings. There would be no limit to my travels; and I should be embarrassed to decide where to commence, and where to terminate them. I could not visit every place; and it would be invidious to discriminate between various points, having equal claims to my attention, respect and gratitude. The rule, which I have adopted, limiting myself to the route to which I shall proceed on my journey, is simple, and I hope, may be satisfactory.

It affords me great pleasure, Gentlemen, to learn that the people of Charlotte and the neighborhood, renouncing preconceived prejudices and antipathies, are candidly reviewing their former opinions adverse to a protective tariff, and that many of them are disposed now to believe that reasonable and moderate protection, short of prohibition, is beneficial to the consumer, by augmenting the supply. The non-existence of manufactures in the United States would leave to foreign countries a monopoly in the supply of American consumption. The prohibition of the fabric of foreign countries would transfer that monopoly to the home manufactures in the United States; but the monopoly would be modified and moderated, progressively, by competition arising at home. The true interests of the consumer are best promoted by a competition between the foreign and the national supply. The inevitable tendency of that competition is to reduce prices, as all experience has demonstrated. A duty never augments the price, to the extent of its amount, but in the case of an inadequate supply of the article, on which it is imposed, to the demand for that article.

But the reduction of prices is not the only, nor the greatest advantage of the establishment of manufactures in our country. They create an ability to purchase those cheap articles, by the home market, which arises for the products of agriculture and of labor.

All these truths are susceptible, I think, of the clearest illustration; but this is not a suitable occasion for more than briefly alluding to them.

I tender, gentlemen, my respectful acknowledgments for your friendly invitation, and assurance of the high respect and esteem of

Your friend and obedient servant,
H. CLAY.
Messrs. Carrington, Gaines, &c.

The Girard Case.—Mr. Webster's Speech.

THE CHRISTIAN RELIGION.

The New York Herald contains in eight closely printed columns, a report of the speeches made before the Supreme Court on Saturday and Monday week, by Mr. Webster, in the Girard Will Case. After analyzing some portions of the Will on Saturday, and denouncing the scheme of Mr. Girard as derogatory to Christianity, Mr. Webster said:

"There is not in the New Testament a religious truth—there is not in the New Testament a precept of morals more plain—more authoritatively laid down to man, than is this doctrine of the appointment of the Christian ministry. 'There can be no such thing in any intelligent and just view of the Christian religion as to separate the precept—its fulfillment from the authority itself. It is not necessary, your Honors, that I should proceed to argue this to you. Is it not indelibly stamped on the face of the Christian religion? Was not the Divine command given when the disciples were sent out to preach the Gospel to the lost sheep of the house of Israel? 'When they shall hear your words,' &c. was the injunction laid on the Apostles. And after the resurrection, the proclamation was sent forth that the Christian religion should become the universal religion, instead of being, as heretofore, the narrow inheritance of the Jews—the command was given, 'Go ye into all the world, and preach the Gospel to every creature.' I say, therefore, that there is no authority more clearly set forth, than the authority of appointing the Christian minister; and he who does not believe the one, cannot, and does not, believe the other. The mode of appointing the ministers of the Gospel, it is true, is set forth in different forms by different sects, but still the authority used by all is the authority of God himself, as declared to us in his revealed word. Then I can't see why any attempts should now be sanctioned to overturn this important arrangement and order of things, resting as it does on such authority. Why should we shut our eyes to the whole history of this matter? Why do we, this day, enjoy the lights and benefits of the Christian religion? We owe it to the early, successful and continued labors of the Christian Ministry. Departing from Asia Minor, traversing Asia, Africa, through Europe to Greenland, Iceland, almost to the very Poles of the Earth, suffering all things, enduring all things, hoping all things, in order to carry with them the blessings of the Christian religion. And where was the Christian religion ever received—where was the Christian religion ever planted, or where did it ever take root, but by means of a Christian Ministry? Did we ever hear of—does the history of the world accord an instance of a single speck of earth that was ever Christianized by the efforts of lay teachers? Descending from cities down to parishes and villages, we find that the Christian religion was carried every where by human agency, and that agency was the ministers of the Gospel. And the history of the operation teaches us that every where the greatest results have been produced by the early administration of Christian truths to small circles and in small quantities."

I maintain, therefore, that this device is defective so far as regards its being entitled to the legal term of a charity, by this leading principle which runs throughout it—the rejection of all the appointed means by which Christianity has been taught since the creation of the world."

Further on he continued:

"And I would ask, would any Christian man consider it desirable for his orphan children, after his death, to find refuge within this asylum, under all the circumstances and character and characteristics which belong to it? Are there, or will there be, any Christian parents who would desire that their children should be placed in this school, to be for 12 years exposed to the certain exposure to those pernicious influences which must be brought to bear on his mind? I very much doubt if there is any Christian father who hears me this day, and I am sure that there is no Christian mother, who, if they were now called upon to lie down on the bed of death, although they had to leave their children as poor as children can be left, who would not rather trust them to the Christian charity of the world, however uncertain it has been said to be, than to place them where their physical wants and comforts would be abundantly attended to, but away from the solaces, the consolations, the graces and the grace of the Christian religion. They would rather trust them to the mercy and kindness of that spirit which, when it had nothing else left, gave a cup of water in the name of a disciple—to that spirit which had its origin in the fountain of all good, and of which we have on record an example the most beautiful, the most touching, the most intensely affecting that the world's history contains—I mean the offering of the poor widow who threw her two mites into the treasury! What more touching, more solemnly affecting example could we find than was here exemplified by that poor woman, whose name we know not—whence she came, or whether she went—of whom there is nothing left on record but this sublimely simple story, that when the rich came to cast their proud offerings into the treasury, this, once, while yet alive, of making distribution of their wealth, so that they may be no more than a memory, and that her ample has been read, and told, and gone—sunk deep into a hundred millions of hearts since the commencement of the Christian Era—and that example has done more good than could be accomplished by a thousand marble palaces—because it was charity mingled with true benevolence—given in the fear, the love,

the service, and honor of her God—because it was charity—as all true charity has—that had its origin in the law of God—because it was a gift to the honor and glory of God! In many legacies that have been left, they have been specially denominated a gift to God—and they come under the term, for charitable uses. But can that be truly called a charity which flies in the face of all the laws of God, and all the usages of Christian man? I arraign no man for mixing up a love of distinction and notoriety of character with his charities. I blame not Mr. Girard because he desired to raise a splendid marble palace in the neighborhood of a beautiful city, that should endure for ages, and transmit his name and fame to posterity. His charities may have been well intentioned, but it is not to be valued, if it has not the chastening influences of true religion—if it has no fragrance of the spirit of Christianity. It is not a charity, for it has not that which gives to charity its vitality."

On Monday, Mr. Webster said he had shown that the Christian religion and its general principles, must ever be regarded as the foundation of civil society. He then proceeded in an effort to prove that the tendencies and effects of Mr. Girard's plan of education as embodied in his will, was opposed to all religions of every kind. He said:

"I will not now enter in a controversy with my learned friend about the definition of the word 'tenets' being opinions or dogmas, or whatever you please. Religious tenets, I take it, and I suppose it will be generally conceded, mean religious opinion; and a youth that has arrived at the age of 18, who has no religious tenets, why then it is very plain that he has no religion. I don't care whether you call them dogmas, tenets, or opinions. If the youth does not entertain dogmas, tenets, or opinions; or opinions, tenets, or dogmas, then he has no religion at all. And it is idle to pretend that he has. And this strikes at a broader principle than when you merely look at this school in its effect upon Christianity alone. Now, we'll suppose the case of a youth of eighteen, who has just left this school, and has gone through an education of philosophical morality, precisely in accordance with the views and expressed wishes of the donor. He comes then into the world to choose his religious tenets. The very next day, perhaps, after leaving this school, he comes into a court of law to give testimony as a witness. Sir, I protest that by such a system he should be disfranchised. He is asked 'What is your religion?' His reply is 'Oh I have not yet chosen any; I am going to look round, and see which suits me best.' He is asked, 'Are you a Christian?' He replies, 'That involves religious tenets, and as yet I have not been allowed to entertain any.' Again, 'Do you believe in a future state of rewards and punishments?' and he answers, 'That involves sectarian controversies which have carefully been kept from me.' 'Do you believe in the existence of a God?' He answers that there are clashing doctrines involved in these things, which he has been taught to have nothing to do with—that the belief in the existence of a God, being one of the first questions in religion, he is shortly about to think of that proposition. Why, sir, it is vain to talk about the destructive tendency of such a system—to argue upon it is to insult the understanding of the humblest Christian—it is mere, sheer, low, ribald, vulgar Drism and infidelity! [Here the effect was almost electric, and some one broke out with applause, which was stopped.] It opposes all that is in Heaven and on earth, that is worth being on earth! It destroys the connecting link between the creature and the Creator—it opposes that great system of universal benevolence and goodness that binds man to his Maker. No religion till he is eighteen! What would be the condition of all your families of all your children—if religious fathers and religious mothers were to teach their sons and daughters no religious tenets till they were eighteen! What would become of their morals—their excellence—their purity of heart and life—their chastity—their hope for time and eternity! What would become of all those thousand ties of sweetness, benevolence, love, and Christian feeling that now render our young men and young maidens, like comely plants growing up by a streamlet's side—the graces and the grace of opening manhood—of blossoming womanhood! What would become of society itself? How could it exist? And is that to be considered a charity which strikes at the root of all this—which subverts all the excellence and charms of social life—which tends to destroy the very foundation frame-work of society, both in its practices and in its opinions?—that subverts the whole decency, the whole morality, as well as the whole Christianity and government of Society? No sir! No sir!"

The Editor of the New York American, in an article relating to the Girard Will case, makes the following apt remarks:

"It does seem a fatality attached to rich men's wills, that, however carefully and advisedly drawn, they are very generally contested; and the fact would seem to suggest to such men the expediency, while yet alive, of making distribution of their wealth, so that they may be no more than a memory, and that their much prized in possession, will take the ultimate destination they desire to give to it."

It is rumored that the Supreme Court of the United States has decided, in the Girard Will Case, in favor of the city of Philadelphia, and against the appellants.